THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY EVENING, October 7, 1806. No. 1046.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six Months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post the postage must be paid in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square in proportion. Persons sending advertisements will please note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *PRINTING in general executed with neatness and dispatch.*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

SAMUEL DAVIS,

Having dissolved partnership with Mr. Johnston, has commenced the

Clock, Watch & Silversmith *Business,*

In Market Street between Second and Third Streets, opposite Mr. Spencer's Tavern.

Attention to this bussiness, in its various branches, together with *Hair Work*, executed in the neatest manner, he flatters himself, he will receive a share of the public patronage.

Pittsburgh, August 11th, 1806.

N. B. The higest price given for old gold and silver.

Lots in the Town of BETHLEHEM

Will be offered for SALE on TUESDAY the 21st day of October next, on the premises.

THIS Town is handsomely situated on the eastern bank of the Tuscarawa river, in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, on fractions No. 5, 6 and 8, in the 9th township, and 9th range, about 12 miles north west of the corner of the old seven ranges, and 9 miles south west of Canton.

A state road is already opened from Steubenville to the said corner of the seven ranges, from whence it will shortly be extended to this town, where it will be intersected by others leading from New-Lisbon, Nimishillen, Oznaburgh and Canton, on a direction to the new purchase lately made by Congress.

A valuable and extensive body of land lies in the neighbourhood which is rapidly settling, the produce of which may be transported from this place by water to the Ohio.

These advantages combining with others which can only be discovered by a geographical knowledge of the country, must inevitably render BETHLEHEM in a very short time a place of considerable importance.

Attention will be given by

ROBERT RICHIE, jun'r. and
ISAAC JENKINSON,
Attorney for Tunis & Annesly.

Steubenville, August 30, 1806.

*** *Robert Richie and Isaac Jenkinson are also authorised to sell a number of valuable Tracts of Land on Tuscarawa river, and in other places.*

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

BARLEY.

Fifty Three Cents per bushel will be given for good merchantable Barley at the Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

For James O'Hara.
GEORGE SHIRAS.

July 31, 1806.

DONATION LANDS, FOR SALE.

FIRST DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
3	300
10	500
17	500
17	250
106	200
129	200
141	200
147	200
152	200
156	200
178	200
189	200
194	200

SECOND DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
16	300
37	250
40	250
189	250
259	200
392	200
406	200
410	200
416	200
421	200
1808	200
1811	200
1825	200
1903	200
1918	200

THIRD DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
443	200
444	200
463	200
481	200
495	200
497	200
566	200
642	200
1389	200
1937	200

FOURTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
76	250
80	250
719	200
727	200
794	200
812	200
856	200

FIFTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
98	250
881	200
882	200
979	200
1007	200
1041	200

SIXTH DISTICT. No.	Acres.
56	300
113	250
1112	200
1124	200
1142	200
1160	200
1206	200
1234	200
1236	200
1238	200
1240	200
1242	200
1271	200
1280	200

SEVENTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
1334	200
1351	200
1357	200
1366	200
1375	200
1378	200
1400	200
1401	200
1435	200
1444	200
1469	200
1511	200

EIGHTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
159	250
1627	200
1642	200
1680	200
1683	200
1684	200
1710	200
1713	200
8720	200

TENTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
209	250
1969	200
2031	200
2071	200
2163	200

RALPH MARLIN, Esq. at *Meadville*; WILLIAM ELLIOT, Esq. at his Mill, *Slippery Rock*, and JOHN CARLISLE STEWART, Esq. *New Castle*, will shew the lands, in their respective neighbourhoods. Application made to Mr. ANTHONY CROTHERS of *Philadelphia*, (now in the town of *Mercer*), who is duly authorised to contract for the sale of any part thereof; or to the Subscriber *South Fourth*, near *Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

JOHN ASHLEY.

September 1, 1806.

COTTON.

A quantity of first quality
Tennessee Cotton,
FOR SALE,

By the Bale. Approved endorsed notes at six, three, or two months, taken in payment.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of MORDECAI M'LEOD, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, Boat Builder, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement properly attested, to the subscribers; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE M'LEOD, Adminx.
GEORGE ROBINSON, Adminr.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1806. 6w.

WARNER & LLOYD,

TAYLORS & HABIT MAKERS,

HAVE commenced business next door to the corner of Market in Second street, where Gentlemen's Cloathes and Ladies' Habits, will be made in the newest and most approved fashions.

They flatter themselves, that from their experience in business, they will be able to give ample satisfaction to those who may think proper to favour them with their custom, and hope that they will meet with a share of public patronage.

N. B. Naval and Military Uniforms, Ladies' Great Coats, Spencers, and Peleceis made in the neatest manner, and to suit their present dress.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 1, 1806.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town, On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, Pine Grove mills, on Pine creek.

August 25, 1806. tf.

To Actual Settlers IN BEAVER AND MERCER COUNTIES.

THE Pennsylvania Population Company being desirous to restore harmony among the persons seated on their lands in Beaver and Mercer Counties, and to promote mutual concord between their settlers, and those who have settled adversely to the Company, *GIVE NOTICE*, that although their title to all the aforesaid lands has been completely established by the late decisions in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States, yet they will not take advantage of the improvements made by such adverse settlers upon tracts not already sold or contracted for, but are willing to sell the lands to them at a price which they think they ought to bring, if no improvements were made thereon.

For the sale of these Lands my Office is kept at the Middle Falls of Big Beaver creek, four miles from Beaver town.

ENNION WILLIAMS,
Attorney for P. P. Co.

July 12, 1806. 3m

FOR SALE AT T. CROMWELL'S Commission Store.

FRENCH BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Lisbon Wine,
Cyder,
Peach Brandy,
Soal, Harness, and Upper Leather,
Superfine Flour of a superior quality, by the Barrel,
And a quantity of Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

FOR SALE, Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

The Justices and Constables ASSISTANT

By WM. GRAYDON, *Esquire.*

BEING a general collection of forms of practice, interpersed with various observations and directions; together with a number of adjudged cases, relative to the offices of justice and constable; with an appendix containing a variety of useful forms of conveyancing, this valuable book may be had at the Printing office of this Gazette. July 3, 1806.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) *September* 15.

Extraordinary Phenomenon.—The following phenomenon, that appeared to a number of people in the county of Rutherford, state of North-Carolina, was made the 7th of August, 1806, in presence of David Dickie, Esq. of the county and state aforesaid, Jesse Anderson and the Rev. George Newton, of the county of Buncombe, and Miss Betsey Newton of the state of Georgia, who unanimously agreed, with the consent of the relaters, that Mr. Newton should communicate it to Mr. J. Gales, editor of the Raleigh Register and State Gazette.

Patsey Reeves, a widow woman, who lives near the Apalachian mountain, declared, that on the 31st day of July last, about 6 oclock, P. M. her daughter Elizabeth, about 8 years old, was in the Cotton field, about ten poles from the dwelling house, which stands, by computation, six furlongs from the Chimney mountain, and that Elizabeth told her brother Morgan, aged 11 years, that there was a man on the mountain. Morgan was incredulous at first; but the little girl affirmed it, and said she saw him rolling rocks or picking up sticks, adding that she saw a heap of people. Morgan then went to the place where she was, and called out, said that he saw a thousand or ten thousand things flying in the air. On which, Polly, daughter of Mrs. Reeves, aged 14 years, and a negro woman, ran to the children, and called to Mrs. Reeves to come and see what a sight yonder was. Mrs. Reeves says, she went about 8 poles towards them, and, without any sensible alarm or fright, turned towards the Chimney mountain, and discovered a very numerous croud of beings resembling the human species; but could not discern any particular members of the human body, nor distinction of sexes; that they were of every size, from the tallest men down to the least infants; that there were more of the small than of the full grown, that they were all clad with brilliant white raiment, but could not describe any form of their raiment; that they appeared to rise off the side of the mountain south of said rock, and about as high; that a considerable part of the mountain's top was visible about this shining host, that they moved in a northern direction, and collected about the top of the chimney rock. When all but a few had reached said rock, two seemed to rise together, and behind them about two feet a third rose. These three moved with great agility towards the crowd, and had the nearest resemblance to men of any before seen. While beholding these three, her eyes were attracted by three more rising nearly from the same place, and moving swiftly in the same order and direction. After these, several others rose and went towards the rock.

During this view, which all the spectators thought lasted upwards of an hour, she sent for Mr. Robert Siercy, who did not come at first; on a second message sent about fifteen minutes after the first Mr. Siercy came; and being now before us, he gives the following relation, to the substance of which Mrs. Reaves agrees.

Mr. Siercy said, when he was coming, he expected to see nothing extraordinary, and when come, being asked if he saw those people on the mountain, he answered, no; but on looking a second time, he said he saw more glittering white appearances of human kind than ever he had seen of men at any general review; that they were of all sizes from that of men to infants; that they moved in throngs round a large rock, not far from the chimney rock; they were about the height of the chimney rock and moved in a semi-circular course, between him and the rock, and so passed along in a southern course between him and the mountain, to the place where Mrs. Reaves said they rose; and that two of a full size went before the general croud about the space of 20 yards: and as they respectively came to this place, they vanished out of sight, leaving a solemn and pleasing impression on the mind, accompanied with a diminution of bodily strength.

Whether the above be accountable, on philosophical principles, or whether it be a prelude to the descent of the Holy City, I leave to the impartially curious to judge.

GEORGE NEWTON.

P. S. The above subscriber has been informed, that on the same evening, and about the time in which the above phenomenon appeared, there was seen, by a gentleman of character, who was several miles distant from the place, a bright Rainbow, apparently near the Sun, then in the West, where there was no appearance of either clouds or rain: but a haze in the atmosphere. The public are therefore at liberty to judge, whether the phenomenon had any thing supernatural in it, or whether it was some unusual exhalation or moist vapour from the side of the mountain, which exhibited such an unusual Rainbow.

A letter from Naples of the 16th July, inserted in a late French paper, contains the following account:

"On the 1st July, 6000 English disembarked at the gulph of the St. Euphemia, in Calabria. They were attacked on the 4th by the general of division Regnier, with the Polish regiment and the 42d of the line, who were warmly repulsed. Gen. Compbere, grievously wounded, and 300 Poles, were made prisoners. The English having been joined by a reinforcement of 3000 men, and by 3 or 4000 Calabrian insurgents, committed the error of advancing into

the country; and quitted the protection of their vessels. Within a league of Cosenza, they were seriously attacked by the general of division Verdier, at the head of 10,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry. The English were beaten, put to the route, and at the moment of writing, 1800 prisoners have arrived at head quarters. General Verdier is in pursuit of the fugitives. On the other hand General Reigner having marched to Cotrone, has given up to pillage the Village de Listola. Five hundred Calabrian revolters have been put to the sword."

BALTIMORE, *Sept.* 24.

THE SPANIARDS AGAIN.

The hostile intentions of the Spaniards no longer can be doubted, if any reliance be placed in the following extracts of letters, which appeared in last evening's Gazette—The actual necessity that gentlemen should favour editors of newspapers with whatever information they may receive by letters or otherwise, is manifest, as we received New-Orleans and Natchez papers by the same mail that brought these letters, yet not the least sentence is contained in them concerning the disturbances and hostility of the Spaniards, although they are printed in the vicinity:

Extract of a letter, dated

"NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 22.

"By a letter which arrived in town this day, we are informed, that 900 Spaniards have passed over the Sabine river and stationed themselves within twelve miles of the Natchitoches. The American troops are now making preparations to meet them."

Extract from the Orleans Gazette of the 21st August.

"By letters received this morning, we learn, that the Governor of Taxus, with about 900 Spanish troops had passed the Sabine river, and had advanced within 12 miles of Natchitoches—that major Porter had sent a flag inquiring their intention: their answer was—that they would occupy their former position and not act on the offensive.

"It is the opinion of the writer, that an action between our troops and them has taken place before this, unless the Spaniards have fallen back."

Extract of a letter, dated

"WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 20.

"A letter received last night, via New-York, by Mr. Madison, from our consul at Nantz, informs, that about the 25th or 26th of July (I forget which) PEACE *WAS* SIGNED at PARIS betwen England and France, and that two days previous the same had taken place with Russia.—This you will have heard probably 'ere this. I have mentioned it as it is possible that the information may not have been generally known at Nantz, at the date of the consul's letter, August 1, and as such important news is sometimes suppressed for a time, for the purpose of *commercial speculation*; should it not be generally known, it may be of service to you."

"The Baltimore editors infer from the return of the Spanish minister to Philadelphia," says the New-York Commercial Advertiser, "that he has not been re-appointed; but from the best authority we take upon ourselves to say, that every Spanish consul in the United States has received letters from the king of Spain, stating, that he entirely approved the official conduct of Mr. Yrujo, and that he has confirmed this approbation by re-appointing him to exercise his functions as minister from the court of Madrid to the United States."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high respectability, in Wilkinson county, Mississippi Territory, to his friend in this city, dated August 18, 1806.

"I have only time to state to you briefly, an express has just passed to Natches from Natchitoches, with dispatches to governor Claiborne, general Wilkinson or our own governor, (perhaps to all of them); he (the express) avows that a Spanish force of eight hundred soldiers, and nearly as many Indians, were on their march for and within a few miles of the Adais, a post 18 miles from Natchitoches, far within our limits, and from which they were last year driven by a party of our troops, under captain Turner. If this is true, and of which their is not a doubt, we shall have a brush; for surely our government will not submit to their occupying a post, from which they have been once driven; Of this more by the next mail.

"Eight days ago, a duel was fought near Fort Adams, by Nathaniel Evans, esq. and capt. Richmond, of the U. S. army, in which the latter fell; he was shot dead.—Mr. Evans is a worthy man, respected by all who know him; and although I have not heard the particulars, I have no doubt there was no getting over this fatal rencontre. Another duel has also been fought at Natchez, one of the parties wounded in the knee; and another at Point-Coupee, one of the parties wounded in the chest, and will die."

From the same to the same, August 21.

"I wrote you last mail, informing you a considerable Spanish force was advancing towards Natchitoches, our western frontier. It is now well ascertained that governor Arara, with about 1000 men, and some Indians, has taken possession of the Adais, a post from which they were driven by captain Turner last year. Governor Arara has declared to our commandant at Natchitoches, (col. Cushing) that his intention is to take and keep for his king and master, the territory between the Sabine river and the Arago Hondo, sometimes called the Nondokos, about six miles from Natchitoches. Colonel Cushing is manoeuvring his troops, and will be joined by col. Kingsberry, and his detachment from fort Adams; what will then be done it is impossible to conjecture, whether they will be suffered to take the boasted Louisiana back by small districts, or to drive us into the Gulph stream at one stroke, it is yet to be ascertained.

They have so long plundered us with impunity, have violated our territory, taken our citizens from within our own limits, and have gone unpunished, that we have little hope of relief from our general government; and I am fearful, situated as we are, with but a small number of regular troops, a badly organized militia; approximating to the Floridas, a great many of the inhabitants of which are old tories and cut-throats; surrounded by a great number of Indian tribes, with whom we have reason to believe our neighbours are constantly intriguing, we are much more critically situated than our general government have any idea of; convinced as our administration must be, of the immense value of Louisiana, equal to any part of our continent of the same magnitude, and, I believe, of more importance. It appears strange why it is left so long in a defenceless condition."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 7, 1806.

The Return Judges of the different election districts in Allegheny county, are requested to take notice, that they must attend at the Court House in Pittsburgh, on the first Friday, (being the third day) after the General Election to make out and certify a general return for the county, and perform other duties required of them by law.

The delegates chosen for the purpose of fixing on a Ticket for the ensuing Election, recommended the following to the consideration of their fellow citizens:—

For Congress.—John Wilkins, Jr.

Assembly.—Robert Baldwin, of Allegheny County.
James Carothers, Beaver.
John M'Bride, Butler.

Commissioner.—John Darragh.

Coroner.—William Porter.

If the Commonwealth is to be believed, what a villainous set of tavern-keepers, or as they are styled, whiskey-shop keepers, there must be in Allegheny county! They are to be sure handsomely complimented; and strangers, who may happen to see that paper will no doubt keep a watchful eye over fellows who are represented as taking, wherever they may have an opportunity, *three* prices for their whiskey.

FROM WASHINGTON'S LEGACY.

"The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissention, which in different ages and countries had perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries, which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual: and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

TO THE ELECTORS.

No. III.

THE portentous face of affairs in Europe at this moment, is another serious call for your most sober and deliberate action on the 14th of this month. It is possible, it is probable that transactions are taking place on that continent which may materially affect the safety and welfare of the United States. It is rumoured that peace is concluded between England and France; if this be the case (and circumstances render it little less than certain) it must be expected that the titles and boundaries of Louisiana will again come on the carpet as prominent subject of debate between the American Congress and the Emperor of the Gauls, who must be looked upon as the agent, or rather principal, in fact, of the Spanih Government; this imperious despot, after having dictated to the greatest part of the old world, will not (it may be presumed) be in a tone of mind to listen to the moderate concessions of the American government; his German successes preclude that possibility, and if I may venture an assertion, you are heartily tired of submitting to his contributions; much may be said by a miserable kind of sophistry in favour of the servile and sneaking plicy of concession; but when the aid of *Millions* is called in as an auxiliary, when the Treasury is in danger of being exhausted at the nod of a Tyrant, it is time to rouse from our lethargy and exercise our understanding at the most important crisis of our lives. This is not a time for our country to be split into the cabals of faction; unanimity should be the watch word of the day, and the bond of patriotism should bind us close;—if the bundle of rods be separated, they may be broken with ease; unite them and no force can effect them.

It is confidently believed by the soundest politicians that America will be subjected to the most alarming troubles, if not to an absolute war, if a peace be established between the European powers; and if whilst involved in a contest with Austria and Russia, and menaced by an attack from Britain, Bonaparte dared to blockade our very harbours, and thro' the medium of his myrmidons the Spaniards, to infest, almost to annihilation our commerce in the West-Indies, is it difficult to anticipate the tone he will assume with *us*, when unshackled by and freed from the denunciations of Europe? Depend upon it the first use he will make of the sun-shine of peace, will be to drain us of every advantage he can; we may boast as we please, of our national honour; we may attempt to hide the real state of affairs under a cloak of vaunting, but concealment is no longer useful, it is pernicious; the fact is, France looks upon us with contempt, and reasoning from the past, she will doubtlessly expect to twine us as she pleases; she thinks she has but to nod and our money will flow in millions into her treasury; if any objection be made, she has nothing to do but to send a privateer to the harbour of Charleston, and l'affaire est faite. Are we to suffer this to last forever, or are we to assume a style of dignity, and rebuff with firmness the insolence of menace? If the former be our choice Samuel Smith is a fit representative; but if we are sick with servility and disgusted with foreign tyranny, the remedy is not to be sought for in the woods of Erie county, nor is he a proper physician whose knowledge is confined to acres and perches. Consider, reflect; it is a moment of importance. Perhaps the variety and frequency of our Elections may give them an air of insignificancy, but let not this idea gain ground; it is dangerous in general, but at *this* period it is peculiarly alarming. We may reasonably expect from the situation of Europe that the scenes of '76 (when such men as Peyton Randolph composed it) will be revived on the floor of Congress; if they be revived, it must be the wish of every American, that the same spirit pervade our first legislature, that characterised it *then*; but is this spirit to be found in such men as Samuel Smith? Believe me, No! He, on that occasion and in that presence, would have shrunk into nothing, would have "sneaked down the back stairs." When Napoleon prescribes our limits for Louisiana, when Turreau presents his drafts on our treasury, is Smith a character to oppose their oppressions? No! The cunning of Talleyrand would bewilder him, and the frown of the French minister would awe him into submission.

Rely upon it, fellow citizens, we are threatened with serious danger; we will have something else to guard against besides the piratical attacks of a Spanish privateer; you must know that the proper time to oppose encroachment is whilst it is in the bud; when it gains a footing, possession gives a kind of right, which, it may cost us our hearts blood to regain; now is the time to apply the remedy, on the very approach of the disease; if you neglect it, you may bewail in the bitterness of anguish your improvident conduct.

Appearances and outward shew have a great influence in the affairs of this world; a firm tone of rejection, a bold daring of demand in the heads of a government, often have a more powerful effect than all the subtleties of machiavelian policy, the slightest attempt at subterfuge (besides the intrinsic disgrace) only gives encouragement to the expectation of insolence; where one meanness is found, many more may exist.

General Wilkins's station in life, his understanding and education, put him far above the suspicion of the latter conduct; his past life gives just hopes that a manliness of action and deliberation will characterize his proceedings in a public capacity; he was intimate with the scenes of '76, and intimate with the men who withstood the usurpation of British power; the seven years lesson of those days will enable him to act a useful part on the theatre of debate on the present occasion, when, no doubt, similar subjects will be discanted. Practice in politics, as well as in other things is necessary; mere strength of understanding is insufficient without some degree of experience; will you look for this experience in the walks of obscurity and ignorance, or in those of education and cultivation? The question will soon be decided, and the decision will stamp either respectability or contempt on our rising district.

MARCUS.

Gen. Wilkins's Quarter Master Accounts.

IT is well known that this gentleman held the office of Quarter Master General in the United States for seven years, and that he discharged its duties with the utmost fidelity, to the entire satisfaction of all who had any knowledge of the wide spread business under his controul: He was appointed by general Washington, remained under Mr. Adams, and was continued by Mr. Jefferson until the office of Quarter Master General was abolished by act of Congress in 1802.

To accomplish the business committed to his care, it was absolutely necessary that he should have more than thirty deputies or agents in different parts of the union, all of whom were unavoidably entrusted with the expenditure of public money: It was a labour of great magnitude to bring all these deputies and agents to account; to collect and examine their vouchers; and to prepare the whole business for settlement at the seat of government: The Quarter Master General was charged with all the money advanced, and it was his duty to shew, how, and where and by whom it was expended.

This has long since been done; for in the year 1803 the accounts of General Wilkins as exhibited by him were all printed by order of the House of Representatives of the United States, and that printed statement is now in Pittsburgh and may be seen by any one who doubts the accuracy of this publication: His office expired by law in the autumn of 1802, and early in the year 1803 his accounts and vouchers (excepting expenditures by order of general Dearborn the present secretary of war) had been examined and printed under the authority of Congress.

It is manifest therefore, that there was no evasion or delay on his part in rendering his accounts for settlement: His official duty was here finished; he could go no further; it then became the duty of the accounting officers to examine and finally to decide upon and close these voluminous accounts: If they are not yet finally settled, surely no blame can rest upon general Wilkins; he has no controul over these officers: His business was to render a faithful account for himself and his deputies, not to settle and finally close it so as to give himself a discharge in the public books. His accounts have been long ago returned, considered and printed; if any new proof, any explanation, or additional voucher be wanted let the accounting officers point it out and they shall be satisfied.

The case of general Wilkins may be well illustrated by an example:—A committee of enquiry as to the expenditure of public money was appointed by the House of Representatives of the United States in December 1802.—Among other matters they report the following, viz. "That the monies which have been advanced to the several secretaries of state (of whom Mr. Jefferson was one from 1791 to 1794) to have been remitted by them to consuls and ministers abroad *whose accounts are not yet rendered although many of them are of an old date,* and the committee therefore cannot say how, or in what manner the money has been expended."

Here a malignant enemy might say that Mr. Jefferson the eldest secretary of state under general Washington, had not settled his accounts!!! Although twelve years old, yet the business was not closed!!! And for years to come probably will not be closed!!!

But no candid impartial man ever imputed blame to Mr. Jefferson for this; he stated faithfully to the accounting officers how much, and to whom all this money was advanced; if any further proof or explanation was wanted, he gave it when required; but it has not been in his power to close the account, because all the subordinate agents have not forwarded their vouchers, and when sent, they may be defective, or even be disallowed without attaching any blame to him who advanced the money. None but a base calumniator would dare to call Mr. Jefferson a public defaulter in his office of secretary of state; and the committee abovementioned expressly say that Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Madison have exhibited vouchers for the disbursement of all the money committed to them; although their accounts cannot be finally settled.

Now test the case of general Wilkins by this—Wilkins has done more; he has collected and sent to the public officers the accounts of *all his agents and deputies:* he has compelled these subordinate officers *to make good all their deficiencies:* He has forwarded all the materials for making a final settlement: These documents have been under the public eye and examination for years; they have been printed immediately after he went out of office—what could be done more? Has more been required? Has any one complained: If he had public money in his hands why not sue him? He is rich and well able to pay If he be a defaulter why not strike the balance of his account and expose him? He has many and bitter enemies who would be gratified by any seeming dishonour.

Instead of this what is the notorious fact?—Although he was no friend to the election of Mr. Jefferson, yet Mr. Jefferson found him so pure, and so useful an officer, that he retained him in service eighteen months, till the office was abolished by law: So far from suspicion or distrust, we find the new administration continuing their advances of money to him; extending their full confidence to him in all their military arrangements; and sanctioning all that he had done by employing him to act for them as he had acted for their predecessors.

Is it probable? Is it credible? Is it possible that this could have been done, had there been the least appearance of delinquency, default, corruption, or even of carelessness? Will any one believe that he would have been screened by the new administration? Will the most inveterate private enemy be impudent enough to assert, that Mr. Jefferson made no examination how this man's accounts stood before he continued him in office; or that those accounts were not known, when they were in a condition to be printed?

Here is solid irresistable proof of the high integrity and clearness of general Wilkins while in office; no allegation of money being diverted to his private purposes: no deficiency in rendering his accounts: no balance found due by him: no suit against him: but on the other hand full and unbounded confidence in his uprightness and ability by his political adversaries, although he avowedly and strenuously adhered to his old political opinions and friends. Now on the eve of an election this man's character is assailed in the last number of the Commonwealth as unworthy of confidence because he has not accounted for public money. Whatever may be the expression, this is the meaning: Nay, it is more, because the writer insidiously hints that were he not afraid of the law, he would discover more: That he has something yet behind more serious than he can venture to publish, for fear of a prosecution!!!—A prosecution!! For what? For telling the truth? For exposing a public defaulter? For detecting public plunder? For dragging a powerful robber to public justice?

No, no, no!!——These are the cowardly shafts of a calumniator who well knows that all he insinuates is false: who well knows that truth would not serve him, and therefore resorts to indirect insinuation, and dark hints of imaginary danger, in order to catch the weak or the credulous and gull them out of their votes. Where is the man who has ever been hurt for publishing truth respecting a public officer? Where is the man of honour who would not support and bear out the publisher of truth in such a case? The truth will always be justification either in or out of court with every honest man. It is the guilty assassin of character, who invents and inculcates attrocious falsehood to poison the public mind at the approach of an election who has any thing to fear; and as a suit has been commenced by general Wilkins against the editor of the Commonwealth for some of his publications heretofore uttered to the world, we forbear making any other remark, than that the printers and authors will

have a fair opportunity of shewing if they can the truth of what they have asserted: Truth will there be an impenetrable shield even for express malice: Wilkins will not shrink from the enquiry, and if this adversary fails in proving his charges, he must abide the consequences of having made a false accusation of so nigh a nature in so public and injurious a manner before the people who are to decide an important election.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

I HEARTILY congratulate you and all the friends of our constitutions and laws upon the appearance of the last number of the Commonweah. This paper I expect will open the eyes of every man, who is willing to see; and clearly prove that the enemies of the country and its institutions are determined to pursue their objects and carry their point solely by falsehood, misrepresentation and abuse. On these they rely; and by their frequent use, have become so much attached to them, as to believe it necessary to their success that their intention to lie, misrepresent and abuse, should be clearly understood. What else could have induced them to publish the ridiculous extract of a letter from the seat of Government, which upon the very face of it as well as by remarks made upon it, shew that misrepresentation and imposition were intended? And why not publish the whole of the letter? It is well known that there can be no danger in publishing truth. The probability is that the remainder of the letter (if indeed there is any remainder) is true and therefore not proper for their sheet; or that they knew it to be so glaringly false and libellous, as to make them dread a little confinement in the *strong-house*. And what does this pretended extract prove? Why, that a certain sum of money had been appropriated for the Quarter Master's department and had been issued to those engaged to furnish the necessary supplies, and that the Quarter Master's accounts are not finally settled, is the whole it proves: for the opinion of the "Gentleman of the first respectability," who wrote the letter, perhaps a chimney sweeper, an office sweeper, or some unprincipled clerk, goes for nothing. How should he know whether *the charges are conformable to law*, when the accounts have not been passed. If the opinion has any weight it must be chiefly aimed at the officers of the Treasury department; and this partly seems to be the object, because it is subsequently stated "There seems a perfect reconciliation between the man at the head of the U. S. Treasury, and a late quarter master general." So that we have at least Mr. Gallatin's opinion against this clerk or office sweeper, or whatever he is. If Gen. Wilkins was a defaulter, why do not the officers settle his accounts giving credit for the charges he has made conformable to law, strike the balance and proceed to recover it? There is more in this extract of a letter than what was perhaps intended; for it indirectly acknowledges that vouchers to the whole amount have been furnished; because when he says "How much of this sum will be *disallowed*, it is impossible, at this stage of the business, to say," he means a sum equal to the amount of the whole amount or sum isued by the government; and a sum disallowed (if any) must be disallowed out of the charges he has made; for it would be nonsense, should the government talk of disallowing a sum paid by them; and there is no mention made of any want of vouchers for the whole amount of the charges; nor does this writer, who is perhaps a defaulter himself in his office sweeping, or may have been, two or three times, convicted of extortion and oppression in office, say a word about the amount of these "charges made not conformable to law" whether they are a thousand dollars, a thousand cents or ten cents.

Again, if these enemies of the government did not intend to succeed by falsehood, why tell such a palpable and known falsehood, as that Gen. Wilkins was a member of the population company; whereas it is almost universally known that both he and his interest were in opposition to that company. It would be in vain to comment on all the pieces of falsehood and misrepresentation in this paper; but the Gordian Knot must not quite escape. If my memory serves me, the Gordian Knot was a knot in the harness belonging to the chariot of Gordius, king of Phrygia, who was contemporary with Alexander the Great, and so curiously wrought that neither the beginning nor end could be discovered: and that an oracle had declared that the man who could loose or unravel this knot, should be master of all Asia; Alexander was among those who made the attempt, but fearing success, drew his sword and cut thro' it. This is the knot, from which one of the desperadoes who write for the Commonwealth draws his comparrison, and cutting the knot is using the sword. To be sure he seems to refer, when he makes use of the expression to our cutting off by the sword all communication with Great Britain, which would of course plunge us into a war with that nation, and throw us into the arms of Bonaparte, the chief favorite of the faction, who might be able to furnish us with one of his new kings. But in the same piece the writer soon after speaks of "*The federal relation, which the states have to each other*," and informs us that "*even that is not without its entanglements*," and which I suppose is a part of the gordian knot to be cut after the constitution of Pennsylvania. Those who have a key to their designs will be able more fully to explain how all this is to be done. But no person capable of penetrating their designs, can hesitate in believing that as soon as they get all power into their hands. their *will* will govern instead of our laws and constitutions; and that the sword as sharp and bloody, as it ever was in the hands of Marat, Robespiere or Bonaparte, will cut all difficult knots; which would stand in the way of them and Bonaparte, in their attempts at despotic power.

To my Fellow Citizens.

SEVERAL years have elapsed since, disgusted with the violence of party spirit, I retired from the turbulent and distracted field of politics. I thought it little becoming the gravity and deportment of a man of my years to appear in the ranks of violent partizans guided more by passion, ambition and revenge, than the love of country and the good of mankind. I had hoped that the tendency of violent measures, and the consequences of making the press a mere party engine, a vehicle for slander and misrepresentation, would after some time have become manifest; and that the example of a few men in a state of retirement and peace, enjoying the blessings of liberty, contrasted with an opposite conduct, would make evident the superior happiness of a state of harmony and brotherly affection. With an intention of seeking truth and reasoning upon politics in the same dispassionate manner as upon private concerns most interesting to me, I retired, contented with discharging my own duty as an elector; but determined notwithstanding, as age has its just claims to be heard and to advise, to come forward when any extraordinary crisis of our affairs seemed to require it. This crisis appears now to have arrived. The prospect of a general peace in Europe in the present critical state of our foreign relations, threatens us with a war of no inconsiderable magnitude, and of doubtful issue. Indeed, the procrastinations and evasions which have taken place in the attempts made to settle our differences, with a variety of other circumstances of hostile conduct on the part of Spain, dictated to by France, pretty plainly shew that the continuance of the war in Europe can alone save us. In this state of things and almost defenceless state of the Union; when the people ought to be as one united phalanx, ready to meet every danger, what is our situation?—Distracted; our country torn to pieces and a prey to faction! A set of desperate, ambitious and blood thirsty tyrants are threatening the destruction of our liberty, and with the sword of an *Alexander*, to cut their way through those constitutions and laws which alone can preserve it and restrain them from the exercise of their despotic principles. In order to reach the "GORDIAN KNOT" its guards must be changed; traitors accusing of treason must have the possession that the fatal stroke may be more certain.—The leaders of this faction every where insinuate the darkest suspicion in order to effect the blackest designs: nor do they confine themselves to this; direct charges of the most infamous corruption are every where made. The President of the union is accused of misconduct; the heads of departments are charged with corruption and criminal conspiracies; the governor of the state, the officers of the land-office, the judges of our courts generally, and sundry others holding appointments, are represented as the greatest tyrants and the vilest delinquents. If it was possible to command the attention for a moment of the honest men, who have been imposed upon by the misrepresentations of these leaders (for as to themselves they know what they are about and do not wish to hear either truth or reason) one might ask, who have been most active in having them elected, and recommending the appointment of all or most of these officers, who are so highly accused? Are they not the very persons who now bring the charges against them? Certainly they are. If these officers are not guilty, how wicked and criminal are the charges made; and how cautious should the people be in trusting to such abandoned libellers? If they are guilty, how wicked and criminal have those leaders been in bringing about their election and recommending their appointment, provided they knew their characters? and if they did not know their characters, how ignorant must they be of mankind and unqualified to recommend others? If they attempt to defend themselves by saying that all men (for they accuse all) when for any length of time in office become traitors and enemies to the countr; may we not ask why not change our representative in Congress? They did, however, know the men they elected and recommended to appointment; but their insatiable avarice and ambition, perhaps stimulated by the success of Bonaparte, who is the object of all their admiration and praise, have spurred them on to the desperate attempts they are now making. Beware, my fellow citizens, of trusting these men; the life and death of liberty and independence are in your hands; act an independent and dispassionate part, exercising your own reason and judgment, and your country will be saved.

Noblesburgh, October 1, 1806.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

What would be the consequence to the United States, of a peace in Europe, in the present state of our foreign relations?

THIS seems to be a question of some moment, and which every citizen, as well as every officer of the government ought to pay attention to, and endeavour to satisfactorily answer. A few remarks on the subject may not be amiss.

With England, unless our government is too much under the influence of Bonaparte, or one or both nations are lost to a proper sense of their own interests, we should have peace—a peace settled on liberal principles and secured by explicit permanent treaties,

With France and Spain (perhaps with Holland) a war might be considered of course, unless we would agree to relinquish a number of important rights, surrender our independence, and pay heavy contributions: and if (as is now reported) our overtures to settle our differences have been rejected, war would seem inevitable. Nothing less than absolute submission would satisfy Bonaparte; and nothing, except perhaps, a firm, unequivocal, pointed, determined and united declaration of the government and of the people to resist all demands, which would affect our just rights as an independent nation, would be sufficient to restrain him from making us feel all the weight of his power.—If then we should have war, what would be its nature kind and character? Would it be only a petty war on our commerce and sea coast? This could not be expected. Though it would be favourite object with Bonaparte to strengthen his French, Spanish and Dutch fleets, to make sailors and exercise them in naval tactics; and for that purpose might order them to sweep the ocean and ravage our coasts, and destroy our seaports; yet these would be far from limiting his operations. Bonaparte is too great a general and too cunning a politician not to know the danger of keeping in a state of inaction such immense armies; and he knows their character and that of his subjects, and likewise the state of his dominions too well, to disband them. He would likewise have to provide for that numerous class whose support has depended upon his military establishments; and open distant scenes of action for those aspiring ambitious youths, who might at home disturb his pillow. His generals in a few weeks could muster and embark *the Army of America*, consisting of an hundred or an hundred and fifty thousand of his most desperate and enterprizing troops; and in a few weeks more land and muster them on the American shore. Our cities, towns and the richest and most populous parts of the country would be laid under contribution for the subsistence and pay of the troops, and to supply the French treasury.—What! would the commander in chief of the French army venture to divide his troops, even had he an hundred and fifty thousand men, for the purpose of conquering and taking possession of all these places, and levying contributions? No. He would send a general, a commissary, an aid de camp, or a member of the Legion of Honour, with a proclamation or other order to make known his will, to see that his requisitions were attended to, and his commands promptly obeyed, under penalty of a visit from the whole army and the well known consequences. This is the way he would conquer and raise contributions. It might, however, be necessary, after putting seals upon our bank and agreeing to save our town on paying twenty per cent on the value of all property; and ordering the sheriffs, magistrates and commissioners of the different counties, to furnish supplies and money,—to send on a division of the grand army to Pittsburgh, which might be called the army of the west, and which, after making a proper establishment here, might pay a visit to Kentucky. Send an army to Pittsburgh! exclaim some of our political and military Solomons;—send an army across the mountains! And why not? Are our mountains like the Alps? and have even the Alps been a barrier against French armies? Would the French, like the British army in our revolutionary war, remain inactive and pass its time in indolence? No; with the velocity of an eagle it would grasp this country.

But would not the Americans fight? "*Ah, there's the rub!*" Yes, thousands, and perhaps hundreds of thousands of them would fight; but at what disadvantage? And are there not thousands from various nations, who are not citizens and who owe no allegiance, who would join the enemy? And are there not also many, who are citizens and do, or pretend to owe allegiance to the United States that would become (if in fact they have not always been so) traitors, and our worst enemies? What security have we that the noisy, and factious Duane, who has been constantly eulogising Bonaparte, and as constantly vilifying every man of worth in this country; and who is now exerting every means that wickedness can bring to its aid, to overturn our constitution and best political establishments, would not, with a number of his partizans also join the invaders? Can any confidence be placed in such a turbulent, profligate libeller, who cannot live in peace under any government, administration or order of things? Can any confidence be placed in this man, who has, as far as he dared, and his avarice and ambition would permit, been equally an enemy to the administration of George III. of the Governor of Calcutta, of Washington, Adams, M'Kean, and Jefferson?—But above all, and what would be infinitely worse, would not too many (and perhaps the government) prefer negociation to fighting? In this the greatest danger would lie. While we would be amused with alternate threats and promises, and lulled by syren songs of peace; while we were sending embassies to implore the clemency of the commanding general and Bonaparte, all our measures and effective operations would be distracted, the means of defence enfeebled, and the resources of the country annihilated. This was exactly the case with the Swiss. The brave men (and even the women) of the Canton of Berne, however, at length fought; but they fell, and the liberty and independence of their country fell with them. The real American patriots, rendered at last desperate, would also fight, and perhaps be more successfull than the unhappy Bernese.

Again—But the British!—Would the British see us weakened and broken without lending their assistance? This might be answered by another question,—Would the British merely on our account, immediately plunge into hostilities again, and become a party in a war which they had probably foreseen and expected? And *cui bono?* would it be for their interest? The British would likely after a few years be drawn into the war, especially if they saw any advantage which would asise from it; and perhaps to save us from total subjugation to France. But there cannot be any man in his right senses, who does not think, that the British would wish to see us severely scourged (and by our own dear sister republic) for our partiality to France and enmity to them, both of which have been carried to a ridiculous excess, and to our loss and injury. The British would not be so foolish as to prevent the destruction of our shipping and commerce, and our manufactures of different kinds. The more these were injured, the better for them.

Some, however, will say, all these suggestions about a war are improbable and chimerical. That they may never be realized is devoutly to be wished; but that such a state of things is neither impossible nor improbable, I firmly believe, and that we should be prepared to meet it. That we ought to be more united among ourselves;—that we ought to be more guarded against the attempts of wicked and unprincipled men, and their minions, who encourage faction and disorder;—and that we ought to elect for our public agents men of sense and judgement, and of tried patriotism and fortitude; who would be capable of discerning the signs of the times, of descrying danger at a distance, and of meeting difficulties of every description with firmness and courage.

A CITIZEN.

Regimental Orders.

AGREEABLE to a notification of the Brigade Inspector, the enrolled citizens composing the 62d Regiment of the Militia of Pennsylvania, Allegheny county Brigade, are order to parade for Review and Inspection on the third Wednesday of October, inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of William Work, in Pitt township, to perform the duty required of them by law. They will be careful to be properly armed and equipped, in order to save their fine, as a rigorous inspection will take place.

Officers for holding the Court of Appeal will be appointed at the Review and the time notified when they will meet.

R. CUNNINGHAM,
Lt. Col. Com't.

October 6. 1806.

Ten Dollars Reward

DESERTED on the night of the 30th September last, JOHN SPARLING, a private soldier in the Regiment of Artillerists of the U. States, enlisted at this place 13th September, 1806. He is 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, gray eyes, fair hair, by occupation a carpenter, twenty-seven years of age, born in Middlesex county, New-Jersey, he has resided for some time past in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Took with him sundry articles of military cloathing, principally linen.

Any person apprehending said deserter and delivering him to the commanding officer of any military post or recruiting party in the United States, or this post shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JAMES S. SWEARINGEN.
Lieut. Artillerists, comm'g.

Fort Fayette, Oct. 3, 1806.

JEREMIAH NEAVE,

No. 31,

SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAS imported for the *FALL SALES*, and will have constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of

CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENS WARE,
JAPANNED TEA TRAYS,
WAITERS, etc. etc.

Of the newest and most fashionable patterns.

ALSO,

PIPES AND GLASS BOTTLES,

Well worth the attention of all Country Storekeepers connected with Philadelphia. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, or for approved drafts at a short date.

September 10. 8t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of *Andrew Jamison*, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, Taylor, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscribers for settlement; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE ROBINSON, } Executors.
DAVID M'ELHENY, }

Pittsburgh, September 22d, 1806. 8t

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the *Plane Making* Business in all its various branches, *Pittsburgh*, in Second Street, near the corner of Liberty Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon PLANES of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

September 16th, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Donation Land,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, No. 209, in the First District. The Land is of a good quality. It will be sold low for cash and an indisputable title given. For terms apply to *JEREMIAH BARKER*, Esq. or *JAMES MOUNTAIN*, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

September 22, 1806. tf.

Valuable Medicines.

Just received from RICHARD LEE's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
PREPARED ONLY BY RICHARD LEE.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age and in every situation of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions of foulness, in the stomach and bowels.

THIS medicine bears no anology whatsoever to others of the similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, though no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul and offensive: and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularily efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning, bad and corrupted gums; itching in the nose and about the seat; convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometime privation of speech; startling and grinding of the teeth in sleep; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voratious; purging with slimy and fœtid stools; vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough, extensive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine, given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children," a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application—not being performed in Europe, nobody knows where, but at home.

AFFIDAVIT.

Mitchael Duff, residing at No. 47, Wilkes-street Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore voluntary maketh oath that the following statement is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one of five and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging particularily the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation and medicines were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed cures in many cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most considerable effects; the least voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousand of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long. In the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skins and slimy matter. I repeated the dose, agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed to be inevitable.

Sworn before me the 29th day of Sept. 1799.

J. SMITH.

From David Cassat, Esq. Attorney at Law.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-Town, Pennsylvania.

SIR,

I have in several instances of late had reason to believe that my children were afflicted with worms, and after trying other remedies to no purpose, have administered Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges; the consequences have uniformly been, that the symptoms were immediatly removed, and the children restored to their usual health. This happened in some cases, even where the advice and aid of phisicians have failed. I think I can, from sufficient experience, say, that the Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy now in use for the worms as well as other ordinary complaints of children, such as relaxation of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c. &c. You are at liberty to publish the above if you think proper.

DAVID CASSAT.

To Dr. John Spangler.

The above valuable medicines is equally efficacious when administered to adults, as may be seen by a number of respectable certificates, contained in a pamphlet, to be had gratis at the place of sale—and to prevent the purchase of inferior articles, observe the Lozenges are sold in Pittsburgh by Mr. JOHN ANTHONY TARASCON ONLY.

Where also may be had prepared by Richard Lee,

Patent and Family Medicine,

Celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable—particularly Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Approaching Consumption, Gout, Rheumatism, Sprains, Palsy, Head-ache, Tooth-ache, Corns, Itch, Diseases of the Eyes, Ring Worms, Tetters, Inward Weaknesses, Nervous Disorders, Female complaints, Hooping Cough, &c.

July 8. tf.

William P. Farrand & Co's.
CLASSICAL AND LITERARY BOOK-STORE,

SIGN OF MINERVA, NO. 185, MARKET-STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail.

AN extensive assortment of *Books*, in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and modern Languages: also, of Literary, Religious, and Historical works—An establishment particularly designed to afford general supplies of books for classical and professional readers, and for literary institutions: also, the most valuable selections for private libraries.

A general assortment of *Books & Stationary Goods*, for the country; together with a variety of Mathematical, Optical and Fancy articles.

July 14. tf.

Lands for Sale.

LEET'S DISTRICT—Nos. 20 and 21, known by the name of Legionville:—also, Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 71, 74, 132, 137, 141.

BRADEN'S DISTICT.—Nos. 58, 59, 61, 62, 75.

ALEXANDER'S DISTRICT.—Nos. 13, 25 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64.

Liberal credit will be given for a grea part of the purchase money:—For the terms of Sale, apply to JOHN WAY Esquire, Sewickly Bottom, on the Ohio or to JAMES ROSS, Esquire, Pittsburgh.

April 14, 1804.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or such country produce as will meet their approbation.

They have also,

Barr Iron, and Castings,

by the ton; with a large assortment of

Drugs and Patent Medicine,

AS USUAL.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh, 27th May, 1806. 6m.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the* Copper and Tin Manufactures, *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sae

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

A BOOK for subscriptions to the Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh artificial road, is this day opened, and ready for subscribers, at the store of Col. THOMAS BAIRD, the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, Pittsburgh.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
THOMAS BAIRD,
JAMES O'HARA,
SAMUEL EWALT,
A. TANNEHILL,
} Commissioners.

June 11, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE.
A Valuable Tract of Land,

In Peters Township, Washington County, on a branch of Peters creek, containing about 900 acres, equal, if not superior in quality and situation to most land in this country, and not more than four miles from the Monongahela river, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, the great road from which to Brownsville, passes thro' the tract, as also the road from Elizabeth Town to Washington; there are several Meeting Houses in the neighbourhood and Mills and Distilleries convenient. There is three farms on this tract containing upwards of 176 acres of cleared land well improved, the residue well timbered and watered, a considerble part of which being well adapted for meadow. The whole will be sold together or sub-divided, to suit purchasers. A small part of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, for the remainder a credit will be given bearing interest. An indisputable title with a general warrantee will be given. This tract adjoins that on which James Barclay now lives, and is occupied by James Anderson, Samuel Price, and Henry Potter, tenants, who will shew the premises. For further particulars apply to the proprietors in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
ISAAC CRAIG.

March 1, 1804.

JOHN CARR,
Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his expeience and attention to his business to me it a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

Banton & Miltenberger,
(Lately from Philadelphia.)
Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

*** *Banton & Miltenberger, inform the citizens of the Western Country, &c. that they have a large and extensive assortment of STILLS, of every size, manufactured by them—so that persons wishing to purchase may be accomodated on as good terms as at any other place, and may be suited to their mind.*

Pittsburgh, February 10th, 1806.

JOHN BAIRD,
TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY nforms his customers, and the public in general, that he has just received the latest LONDON FASHIONS from his friend in Philadelphia, who regularly receives them every Spring and Fall. hose who choose to favor him him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the neatest manner. He hopes by his strict attention to business and the superior workmen which he has in his employ, to give general satisfaction.

He likewise has received the latest London Fashions for Ladies Habits, Spencers Peleceis, &c. &c.

N. B. Naval and Military Uniforms executed in the neatest and most complete manner.

Two Apprentices, that can be well recommended, will be taken on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

☞ Three or four Journeyman, wanted immediately.

JUST PUBLISHED,
(Price 1 dollar per doz.) THE
Pittsburgh Magazine Almanack,
FOR 1807.

☞ AMONG other new and interesting matter, this Almanac will contain, an abstract view of A TOUR up the RED, BLACK, and WASHITA rivers in *Louisiana*, as performed by *Doctor Hunter, Mr. Dunbar*, and others, who were employed by the United States for the purpose of making a survey of these rivers, of the adjacent country, and of the *Hot Springs* in the vicinity of the last river.—With a notice of vegetables, minerals, animals, salt springs, Indians, silver mines, stones, plants, trees, situation and soil of the country—and an account of the great plains to the westward, and the great dividing mountain which separates the waters of the Missouri from those of the Pacific Ocean—of rock salt—the silver pin—a singular idea of the Indians respecting the universal deluge—the natural bridge—of the Arkansa and White rivers—the shining mountains—plaister of Paris—coal mine—Turkey oil stones, &c. &c.

It will also contain the advice of a father to his son on the choice of a wife; the advice of a father to his daughters, on conduct in life, behaviour, friendship, love and marriage.

Also just published,
(Price 50 cents per doz.)
The Common Pittsburgh Almanack, for 1807.

☞ Orders for these and German Almanacks, merchants will please to forward early, and much oblige their friend,

Sept. 1, 1806. *ZADOK CRAMER.*

To Booksellers and Storekeepers,
JACOB D. DIETRICK,

PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER, HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND.

HAS NOW IN THE PRESS, HIS

Washington or Hagerstown German Almanack for 1807.

To be neatly printed on good paper, and will be well bound, and which are in great demand in the states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and with which he will be happy to supply those persons who may want, on the very lowest terms, and will deliver them (free of expence) in Greencastle, Chambersburgh, or Shippensburgh, as may be required, from which places they can be forwarded to any part of the Western Country—those who will want are requested to give early information, mentioning what quantity, so that they may be forwarded as soon as finished.

N. B. Letters per post will receive immediate attention. 1aw3teop9w

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For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

THE TABLE OF FEES,

established by law for Justices of the Peace and Constables.